G. R. S. 50]

# GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

1908-09
(Mazrai)

**File No.** 4 of 08

**Serial Nos.** 6

## Papers Filed.

*Month* Nov 2nd 1908

SUBJECT.

Deputation of Mr. Kempu Rama Panoit to Madras (and later on to Bombay, if necessary) for studying the methods in vogue in the Ayurvedic Medical Institutions at those places.

| PREVIOUS REFERENCES. | LATER REFERENCES. |
|---|---|
| File No. 4-08 Sls. 1 to 3, 1908. (B collection). | |

G.R.S.11 ] 1908.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

( Murrai )

NOTES.

File No. 1-08

FILE HEADING.

Incompetency of Kempa Rama Pandit to be in Charge of the Ayurvedic Dispensary.

From

Lt. Col: J. Smyth

No. 153 Dated 13.11.08 Received

| Diary No. 153 | Enclos. | Spare Copies | Serial No. 6. |
|---|---|---|---|

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

States that from enquiries made, he learns that Mr. Kempa Rama Pandit in charge of the Indigenous Hospital a Mountebank & that it is better to send him to Bombay exam^n & that being incompetent he will bring discredit on the ancient learning.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

In para 10 of the Govt. order No. 1-42 dy 6th Oct. 1908, it has been ordered that Mr. Kempa Rama Pandit the present Head Master of the Indigenous Hospital, should do the duties of the Head Pandit of the new

NOTES—First sheet

GPB—30,000—3-4-07

Serial No.

Ayurvedic College with an allowance of Rs 40 per mensem in addition to his pay viz Rs 60 per mensem.

Submitted for orders to Municipal Commissioner.
dt 17.11.08 Permission has already been made for leaving Madras for Bombay on 18.11.08

Madras - Nothing does not appear to be any necessity to send him to Bombay now. This may be filed

18/11/1908

Ambaramaya
Undersecretary

7

We shall watch Kempa Ramanandi's teaching work and see how he gets on. His capacity will be commensurate to the test. I have personally no knowledge of the same.
Please send him to Madras early for purposes of observation & study of the methods in vogue there & he proves a fairly competent teacher it may be necessary by then to depute him to Bombay.

20/11/08

Mr Dy Conservator writes for Kempa Ramanandi. Pls

Note—Contn. sheet.

GPB—50.000—13-5-08

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. | of 190

| Serial No. | | |
|---|---|---|

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—50.000—13-5-08

**1908-09**

GOVERNMENT OF HIS
HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA
OF MYSORE

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MUZRAI

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PROCEEDINGS

*Dated 6th October 1908*

No. 1-42

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Sanctioning the establishment of an Ayurvedic College in Mysore.

G B P M —7 10-1908—1 000

READ—

Government Proceedings No. 1572-5—L. F. 79-92, dated 28th July 1892, sanctioning as an experimental measure the establishment of an institution (Indigenous Hospital) at Mysore for the treatment of patients according to the Ayurvedic and Unani methods at a cost not exceeding Rs. 1,404 per annum, one-third of the charge being met from Municipal Funds and the remaining two-thirds from District Funds.

2. Government Proceedings No. 14438-9—L. F. 79-92, dated 31st March 1903, fixing the scale of expenditure on account of the above institution at Rs. 2,940 per annum, the charge being directed to be met from the Municipal and District Funds in the proportions mentioned in the above.

3. Subject No. 217 of the Representative Assembly Proceedings of 1905, requesting that native physicians trained in recognised institutions, such as the Native Vaidyasala at Mysore, might be appointed at places where dispensaries are not near at hand.

4. Subject No. 244 of the Representative Assembly Proceedings of 1906, also to the above effect, and representing further that the candidates for the Vidwat Examination in Vaidya in His Highness the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, might be made to undergo training in the practical dispensing of medicine in the Indigenous Hospital at Mysore.

5. Government Proceedings No. 10590-602—Med. 297-06, dated 13th May 1907, directing the Inspector-General of Education, the Senior Surgeon, the Muzrai Secretary and the Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja's Sanskrit College Committee, Mysore, to investigate in consultation with one another the feasibility of developing the Indigenous Hospital at Mysore and the Ayurvedic classes attached to the Maharaja's Sanskrit College at Mysore into a regular Central College of Hindu Medicine with classes of Anatomy and Surgery, etc.

6. Letter No. 30, dated 7th May 1907, from the President of the Managing Committee of His Highness the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, stating that the College Committee are of opinion that the existing arrangements in the College for the Vaidya course may be supplemented by affording the students opportunities for acquiring greater skill in diagnosing diseases and dispensing medicines by attendance at the Indigenous Hospital and by getting Medical Officers to deliver periodical lectures to them on the elements of Anatomy and Physiology.

7. Letter No. 8567—723, dated 16th May 1907, from the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, recommending that the Native Pandits before they are authorised to practice, should pass a Medical Examination before a Board of qualified physicians.

8. Letter No. G. 57, dated 17th July 1907, from the Senior Surgeon, expressing his general concurrence in the views of the Inspector-General of Education.

9. Extract from the Muzrai Secretary's Note dated 29th June 1908:—"With a view to obtain information of this subject, I paid a visit to Madras in February last. I halted for three days there and visited several times the Kannika Parameswari Ayurvedic Dispensary and the Ayurvedic classes conducted under the supervision of Bishangmani Pandit

D. Gopalacharlu in George Town. These institutions were established in 1898, and are being conducted out of the funds of the Kannika Parameswari Temple Trust established by the Vaisya community of Madras under the orders of the High Court. A sum of Rs. 5,000 per annum is allotted for the up-keep of the above-mentioned institution. The dispensary is largely resorted to by the Hindu population, the number obtaining medical relief under the Ayurvedic system during the year 1907 being 69,359. The institution is very excellently conducted and managed and gives entire satisfaction to the general public as appears from the various testimonials from highly educated and enlightened gentlemen such as Sir Subramhanya Aiyar, K.C.I.E., Dewan Bahadur, Rajaratnam Mudliar, C.I.E., Hon'ble V. Krishnasami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnasami Rao, C.I.E., Sir P. N. Krishna Murti, K.C.I.E., and V. P. Madhava Rao, Esq., C.I.E., and others. Lt.-Col. W. G. King, C.I.E., I.M.S., formerly Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of Madras, while remarking that the whole arrangements at the above-named dispensary reflect much credit upon Pandit Gopalacharlu and the committee concerned, states that he considers that "Science can gather fruit from the tree of experience in whatever soil it grows. There must be drugs that were known and used with advantage by ancient Hindus, which brought to light with the aid of the modern method of Pharmacology, may prove of great utility. Hence I am glad to see that the institution is conducted in no conservative spirit but that the teaching of Physiology and Anatomy is recognised as a necessary adjunct of the Ayurvedic Students' course."

There is also an Ayurvedic school in connection with the dispensary where the important Sanskrit works on Ayurveda are taught and a regular course of instruction is given in the elements of Hygiene, Physiology, Anatomy, Midwifery and Materia Medica according to the English method. Efforts are also being made for training the students in Surgery also. The Sanskrit Texts are taught by Pandit Gopalacharlu and his assistants and instruction according to western methods is given by a Hindu Medical graduate who has passed out from England. The course of study extends over four years and the students undergo also a course of practical training in the preparation and administering of Ayurvedic medicines. Six students have passed out successfully at an examination conducted by eminent Ayurvedic Physicians from different parts of India, and have since employed themselves in following the medical profession in various mofussil towns. There are twenty-four students at present in the school, of whom seven are Brahmins and seventeen non-brahmins. Of these nine have come from Travancore, four from Lahore and the rest from the different parts of the Madras Presidency.

All the students, Brahmins and non-brahmins, know Sanskrit which is essential for the proper study of Ayurvedic works and five of them know English also. It is a remarkable fact that students coming from various parts of India and whose vernaculars are different, are taught by means of one common language, *viz.*, Sanskrit. Eight students are given scholarships of Rs. 10 each from the Kannika Parameswari Trust Fund and six are given scholarships of a similar amount by Pandit Gopalacharlu.

I visited also the Ayurvedic Venkatramana Dispensary and Medical School in Mylapur, recently established by the bounty of Mr. V. Krishnasami Aiyar, B.A. B.L., High Court Vakil. This institution is carried on on the same lines as the Kannika Parameswari Dispensary and Ayurvedic College but on a smaller scale.

There is a large Ayurvedic College in Bombay where also instruction is given in Ayurvedic and Western systems of medicine from funds contributed by gentlemen of light and leading.

*Muzrai, dated 6th October 1908.*

Copies of reports are put up which give full information about the aims and objects of the three institutions referred to above.

Similar schools exist at Jeypore, Baroda and Benares, the first two of which are maintained from State Funds and the last from the funds of the Central Hindu College. I am informed that similar schools exist also in Lahore and in the Travancore State. Some eminent Ayurvedic Physicians in Northern India give medical relief to those who come to them and also impart instructions in Ayurveda at their homes to a few students. There are also instances of Hindus who have taken Diplomas in medicine in England and who have subsequently taken up the study of the Ayurvedic system with the view of making their knowledge suitable to the wants of the Indian population."

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No. 1-42, DATED CAMP, MYSORE, 6TH OCTOBER 1908.

ORDER THEREON.—The question of imparting instruction in Ayurvedic medicine and employing native physicians has been the subject of representation in successive meetings of the Representative Assembly. In the Assembly of 1906, one of the representatives said that instruction in Hindu medicine was being imparted in His Highness the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, and that Vaidya Sastra formed one of the branches of the Mysore Vidwat Examinations; but as the instruction given in the Sanskrit College was only theoretical he suggested that students who completed their studies in Vaidya Sastra in the College might be required to undergo practical training in the Indigenous Hospital, Mysore, before being declared to have passed the Vidwat Examination.

2. Government noted this suggestion as a good one and in their Proceedings No. 10590-602—Med. 297-09-1, dated the 13th May 1907, called upon the Inspector-General of Education, the Senior Surgeon, the Muzrai Secretary and the Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja's Sanskrit College Committee, Mysore, to investigate in consultation with one another the feasibility of developing the Indigenous Hospital and the Ayurvedic classes attached to His Highness the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, into a regular Central College of Hindu Medicine with classes for Anatomy, Surgery, etc.

3. The Inspector-General of Education and the Senior Surgeon are opposed to the establishment of Vaidyasalas under native Vaidyas on the ground that it would be a retrograde step, that it would encourage charlatanism and quackery and that even as an experiment it is attended with danger.

4. The President of the Managing Committee of His Highness the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, states that the Committee are of opinion that the existing arrangements in the College for the Vaidya course may be supplemented by affording the students opportunities for acquiring greater skill in diagnosing diseases and dispensing medicines by attendance at the Indigenous Hospital and by getting Medical Officers to deliver periodical lectures to them on the elements of Anatomy and Physiology.

5. The late Muzrai Secretary, Mr. L. Anantasami Rao, after personally investigating the work done in the Kannika Parameswari Ayurvedic Dispensary

and the Ayurvedic classes attached thereto and also the Sri Venkatramana Dispensary at Madras, has submitted an exhaustive memo in which he has gone fully into the question. He has also drawn up a simple and workable scheme for developing the Indigenous Hospital at Mysore and the Ayurvedic classes attached to the Maharaja's Sanskrit College into an Ayurvedic College.

6. The Government observe that, though the Ayurvedic system of medicine has fallen into much neglect of late, the bulk of the people are still greatly attached to it and prefer to be treated by native physicians in cases of serious ailments. Moreover, notwithstanding the establishment of hospitals and dispensaries at great cost by the State, there are many villages where the aid of medical men trained in the European system of medicine cannot be had, or not without much difficulty and expense, and where therefore the people look to the village Pandit for medical relief. The fact that Hindu medicine is sometimes practised by quacks and charlatans is, in the view taken by Government, all the greater reason why it should be rescued from their hands and proper provision made for combining Ayurvedic teaching with a sound knowledge of Physiology, Anatomy and Surgery under European methods. A strong desire to revive the ancient methods of Hindu medicine is spreading through the country; and any steps on the part of a Hindu State like Mysore calculated to revive and encourage the study of a once celebrated branch of ancient Hindu learning, while providing also for the students thereof being trained as far as posible in the principles and methods of modern medicine, are sure to be welcomed by the people of the State.

7. In these circumstances, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to sanction the establishment of an Ayurvedic College at Mysore, the existing Vaidya class in the Sanskrit College being abolished. The Ayurvedic College will be maintained as a separate institution with special arrangements as to the management and hours of study (theoretical and practical) and with special provision for encouragement to the students by way of scholarships. It will be thrown open to persons of all classes, but a knowledge of English will be a necessary qualification for the admission of candidates into the College.

8 The course of study will be somewhat as prescribed for the Mysore Vidwat Examination, but will comprise also instruction in Physiology, Anatomy, Hygiene, Midwifery and Materia Medica, and will extend over a period of four years. The details of the course, and the books to be studied, will form the subject of a separate order.

9. Scholarships will be awarded to the students studying in the College at the rate of Rs. 8 for the first year, Rs. 10 for the second year, and Rs. 12 for the remaining two years. The College will commence work from the 1st January 1909 with ten scholarship-holders and any others who may study without scholarships. In the second and subsequent years the number of scholarships to be awarded will be limited to five. A notification inviting candidates should be issued every year in sufficient time prior to the commencement of the course of studies.

*Muzrai, dated 6th October 1908.*

10. Instruction in Sanskrit works on medicine will be imparted by a Head Pandit and an Assistant Pandit, and the practical training will be given at the Indigenous Hospital which will be attached to the College. The present Headmaster of the Indigenous Hospital, Mr. Kempa Rama, Pandit, will do the duties of Head Pandit with an allowance of Rs. 40 per mensem in addition to his present pay. He will further be given an Assistant Pandit on Rs. 25 per mensem to aid him in his work, and also an establishment consisting of a compounder on Rs. 15, a writer on Rs. 20, and 2 peons, one on Rs. 8 and the other on Rs. 7 per mensem. A further provision of Rs. 30 per mensem or Rs. 360 per annum will be made to meet the cost of medicines to be prepared in the College. The Senior Surgeon is requested to depute one of the Assistant Surgeons located in the Mysore City to give instructions to students in Physiology, Anatomy and other subjects of Western Medical Science, with an allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem.

11. In order that the working of the institution may be properly watched and guided, there will be appointed a small Committee consisting of the Councillor in charge of the Muzrai Department as President the Muzrai Superintendent as Secretary and four members, one of whom will ordinarily be the Civil Surgeon of the District and the others appointed for a term of two years by Government. The Secretary will carry on correspondence on behalf of the Committee, give effect to its resolutions as regards the appointment of the subordinate establishment (other than the Head Pandit and Assistant Pandit whose appointments will be subject to Government sanction), and submit to Government annual reports on the progress of the institution, the measures required for its improvement, and so on.

12. In addition to the permanent and recurring cost of Rs. 3,000 per annum involved in awarding scholarships and maintaining the establishment as detailed in paras 9 and 10 *supra*, a sum of Rs. 1,000 is sanctioned for the following purposes:—

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Library .. ... ... | 200 |
| 2. | Museum of drugs ... ... ... | 250 |
| 3. | Charts and models .... ... ... | 150 |
| 4. | Furniture ... ... ... | 250 |
| 5. | Miscellaneous and contingencies ... .. | 150 |
| | Total .... | 1,000 |

This amount, and also the sum of Rs. 1,250 required on account of recurring expenditure during the rest of the current official year, will be met from the provision already made in this behalf in the final State Budget of the year. The Comptroller to Government is requested to authorize payments within the sanctioned scale to the Head Pandit from the Mysore District Treasury on bills submitted by him and duly countersigned by the Secretary of the Committee.

13. The College will be accommodated for the present on the upper storey of the Indigenous Hospital in the rooms now occupied by the Police Sergeant's Office and the Police Reading Rooms. These latter should find accommodation elsewhere.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
*Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.*

To—The Senior Surgeon with the Government of Mysore.
The Inspector-General of Education in Mysore.
The Comptroller, to the Government of Mysore.
The Muzrai Superintendent in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.
The President of the Managing Committee of His Highness the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore.
The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of other Districts.
Heads of Departments.

Exd.—C.R.

D. O. No. 4 Dr. in this Ltr. 13 Mar

OFFICE OF THE SENIOR SURGEON WITH THE
GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

Camp ~~Bangalore~~, Mysore 13 Mar 190-

Mar 13 = 4-08-6

Dear Abdul Hakim

I have been making
inquiries here, & am told
that the man in charge of the
Ayurvedic Dispensary is a
mere mountebank = I think
if Ahmed be well to send him
to Bombay where there are
real Ayurvedic pundits
that he may be examined
& certified to be learned
in Ayurvedic medicine.

Yes that is true
the man is thoroughly
incompetent & will only
bring discredit on the
Administration.
You perhaps have evidence
on the other direction, but
I think it is well that
Gov. should know both
sides of the story.

Yours
J Montgomery Sh

G.R.S. 13]

## Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Ans

Rest & submit with a short Ans.

W 13/11/08.

*N. B.*—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form

GPB.—45,000—19 5-08